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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/700,709	11/04/2003	Weijia Zhang	DC-06058	6006
33438	7590	05/12/2006	EXAMINER	
HAMILTON & TERRILE, LLP P.O. BOX 203518 AUSTIN, TX 78720			IWASHKO, LEV	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2186	

DATE MAILED: 05/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/700,709

Applicant(s)

ZHANG ET AL.

Examiner

Lev I. Iwashko

Art Unit

2186

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/4/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/27/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following are quotations of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-8, 10-15, 17-20, 22, 24-31, and 33-36 are rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Fong et al. (US PGPub 2003/0055919 A1).

Claim 1. A system for RAID configuration of a target information handling system having one of plural vendor-specific configurations, the system comprising:

- a RAID configuration utility operable to provide RAID configuration information to the target information handling system with a selected vendor-specific utility associated with the target information handling system; *(Section 0037, lines 1-9 – State the following: “The discovery program determines the system hardware and firmware configuration information for one or more data processing systems, and saves this information for future reference. This information is preferably saved*

on a non-volatile memory, such as a magnetic disk drive, a magneto-optic disk drive, a floppy diskette, a compact disc, or a flash memory. Alternatively, the information can be saved on a volatile memory, such as a random access memory (RAM). Table 1 lists some discovery features.” Table 1, lines 37-44 – State the following: “RAID Storage Preferred embodiments of the invention use discovery to Information obtain some or all of the following information about RAID storage: Drive numbers of logical RAID drives. RAID configuration. Number of Disk Array Controllers (DAC). Vendor for each DAC. Vendor specific model for each DAC”)

- a DHCP server operable to provide a RAID configuration PXE boot file to the target information handling system on an initial boot or to selectively provide a primary boot file to the target information handling system; and a deployment engine operable to communicate the RAID configuration information to the target information handling system after boot with the RAID configuration PXE file, the RAID configuration information for performing a vendor specific configuration, the deployment engine further operable to reset the DHCP server to boot the target information handling system to the primary boot file after application of the RAID configuration information. *(Section 0033, lines 15-33 – State the following: “The dedicated server 114 would typically include a PXE server, a database 120, and a file library 122. The file library 122 contains image and utility libraries normally installed as part of the software of the dedicated server 114. The database 120 and file library 122 may or may not be located on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114. In one embodiment, the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server 116 is on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114, but in another embodiment the DHCP server 116 is on a different data processing*

system. When a server provides this data processing system network service on the network, it will dynamically configure a data processing system's network settings, including the IP address, subnet, DNS server, lease expiration date, and other settings. In preferred embodiments, a PXE Server is implemented as part of the dedicated server 114. If there is a router between the PXE Server and a Target system, the router must be setup to route the appropriate network packets.” Section 0034, lines 5-21 – State the following: “The reference data processing system and target data processing systems preferably include PXE supporting network cards. Usually the network interface cards (NICs) have PXE boot devices that are always available, but the default boot order may be selectively modified to specify the PXE enabled NIC at the top of the boot order. Preferably, the data processing systems are connected to the same network as the dedicated server. Preferably, the data processing systems support Wake on LAN (WOL), or another wake-up mechanism (listed in Table 3 below), and include network cards with WOL enabled. The dedicated server 114 preferably has a management console running on a workstation in a supported Web browser. The printer 112 is connected to the dedicated server or network for printing asset management reports. Components that may be required in addition to the dedicated server software include: SysPrep from Microsoft and/or an equivalent Linux utility, BIOS and firmware version readers, update utilities, ROM files, configuration binary/text files, configuration utilities from vendors (e.g., utilities for BIOS, SCSI, and RAID), and a supported database (e.g., an ORACLE database)”

Claim 2. The system of claim 1 wherein the RAID configuration information comprises an agent operable to run a RAID configuration utility over a deployment operating system running on the target information handling system. (Section 0035, lines 3-15 – State the following: “The computer

network includes one or more data processing systems to be intelligently deployed; one or more reference data processing systems containing deployment information; a means for transmission capable of conveying the deployment information to the one or more data processing systems; and a dedicated data processing system containing deployment information copied from the one or more reference data processing systems, wherein the dedicated data processing system conveys to the one or more data processing systems over the means for transmission a package of deployment information selected from the deployment information, upon receiving a command from a user”)

Claim 5. The system of claim 1 further comprising a user interface in communication with the deployment engine and the RAID configuration utility, the user interface operable to display RAID configuration information translated by the RAID configuration utility from a vendor-specific format to a vendor independent format, (*Section 0047, Table 7 – States the following: “Preferred Graphical User Interface Features*
Feature Description Database Preferably, the database is abstracted from the user. Abstraction Web Preferably, the GUI runs on a Web server, which allows Application the user interface to be accessed remotely, and supports Web browsers. Localization Preferably, all text is placed in a centralized set of files to support localization in several languages. Command In one preferred embodiment, GUI controls are provided Controls to initiate actions, get user input, and create a natural workflow. Display In one preferred embodiment, the GUI displays action Status status and shows real-time progress whenever possible. Cancel Preferably, the user can initiate the cancellation of long Operations operations from the GUI. Asset Preferably, the GUI supports asset management grouping Management and imaging features. Preferably, the details of individual Support systems and images can be displayed, even when they are part of a group. Save and Load Preferably, the GUI saves

and loads files and user Files and preferences. For example, the user can save user-defined Configurations reports for future use and the user can add new files to the utility library. Preferably, the saved data may be on the local system or the dedicated deployment server. Print Reports Preferably, reports can be printed to hardcopy or to a file. Possible file formats include CSV, tab-delimited, Excel Spreadsheet, HTML, and XML")

- the user interface further operable to command the deployment engine to populate the target information handling system with the RAID configuration utility. (Section 0044, Table 5 – States the following: “Some Preferred Re-Deployment Features Feature Description Cancel Preferably, the user may cancel the deployment process Deployment during any stage. When canceling deployment, the user is preferably given a choice to either rollback deployment, or to simply cancel the process. Since certain stages of deployment are difficult to cancel (e.g., restoring an image), cancellation preferably takes place at the earliest possible step of deployment. Restart Preferably, the deployment process may be restarted after Deployment cancellation, or once a deployment error has been corrected. Preferably, the deployment process can resume at the last uncompleted stage. Rollback Preferably, deployment can be used to rollback a system Deployment to a previous State (e.g., after canceling a deployment process, so that the system can be deployed back to the previous deployment state). Rules-Based Preferably, the user is able to define a set of rules for Deployment automatically deploying configurations and images”)

Claim 6. The system of claim 5 wherein the user interface is further operable to select RAID configuration information for the target information handling system by comparing a unique identifier read from the target information handling system with a database that associates vendor-specific

configurations to information handling system unique identifiers. (Section 0037, Table 3, lines 39-41 – State the following: “Preferably, the hardware configuration supports a unique identifier and a link to the reference system's system profile in the database”)

- Claim 7. The system of claim 1 further comprising plural RAID configuration PXE boot files, each RAID configuration PXE boot file associated with a vendor-specific RAID configuration utility. (Section 0033, lines 15-33 – State the following: “The dedicated server 114 would typically include a PXE server, a database 120, and a file library 122. The file library 122 contains image and utility libraries normally installed as part of the software of the dedicated server 114. The database 120 and file library 122 may or may not be located on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114. In one embodiment, the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server 116 is on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114, but in another embodiment the DHCP server 116 is on a different data processing system. When a server provides this data processing system network service on the network, it will dynamically configure a data processing system's network settings, including the IP address, subnet, DNS server, lease expiration date, and other settings. In preferred embodiments, a PXE Server is implemented as part of the dedicated server 114. If there is a router between the PXE Server and a Target system, the router must be setup to route the appropriate network packets.” Section 0034, lines 5-21 – State the following: “The reference data processing system and target data processing systems preferably include PXE supporting network cards. Usually the network interface cards (NICs) have PXE boot devices that are always available, but the default boot order may be selectively modified to specify the PXE enabled NIC at the top of the boot order. Preferably, the data processing systems are connected to the same network as the dedicated server. Preferably, the data processing systems support Wake on LAN (WOL), or another

wake-up mechanism (listed in Table 3 below), and include network cards with WOL enabled. The dedicated server 114 preferably has a management console running on a workstation in a supported Web browser. The printer 112 is connected to the dedicated server or network for printing asset management reports. Components that may be required in addition to the dedicated server software include: SysPrep from Microsoft and/or an equivalent Linux utility, BIOS and firmware version readers, update utilities, ROM files, configuration binary/text files, configuration utilities from vendors (e.g., utilities for BIOS, SCSI, and RAID), and a supported database (e.g., an ORACLE database)"

Claim 8. The system of claim 1 further comprising a post operating system agent deployable to the target information handling system and operable to command reboots of the target information handling system to trigger RAID configuration. (Section 0052, lines 9-13 – State the following: "If the test of operation 404 gets a response, then the data processing system is on, so operation 406 is next, where the PXE Server changes the data processing system for a PXE boot and then reboots the target data processing system(s), and operation 418 is next")

Claim 9. A method for RAID configuration of a target information handling system, the method comprising:

- selecting a RAID configuration for deployment to a target information handling system, the RAID configuration associated with a vendor-specific configuration utility; (Section 0037, lines 1-9 – State the following: "The discovery program determines the system hardware and firmware configuration information for one or more data processing systems, and saves this information for future reference. This information is preferably saved on a non-volatile memory, such as a magnetic disk drive, a magneto-optic disk drive, a floppy diskette, a compact disc, or a flash memory. Alternatively, the information can be saved on a volatile memory, such as a random access memory

(RAM). Table 1 lists some discovery features.” Table 1, lines 37-44 – State the following: “RAID Storage Preferred embodiments of the invention use discovery to Information obtain some or all of the following information about RAID storage: Drive numbers of logical RAID drives. RAID configuration. Number of Disk Array Controllers (DAC). Vendor for each DAC. Vendor specific model for each DAC”)

- identifying one of plural RAID configuration boot files associated with a DHCP server, the identified RAID configuration boot file associated with the vendor-specific configuration utility; performing a PXE boot from an initial state of the target information handling system with the RAID configuration boot file to run a deployment operating system;
- ✓ *(Section 0033, lines 15-33 – State the following: “The dedicated server 114 would typically include a PXE server, a database 120, and a file library 122. The file library 122 contains image and utility libraries normally installed as part of the software of the dedicated server 114. The database 120 and file library 122 may or may not be located on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114. In one embodiment, the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server 116 is on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114, but in another embodiment the DHCP server 116 is on a different data processing system. When a server provides this data processing system network service on the network, it will dynamically configure a data processing system's network settings, including the IP address, subnet, DNS server, lease expiration date, and other settings. In preferred embodiments, a PXE Server is implemented as part of the dedicated server 114. If there is a router between the PXE Server and a Target system, the router must be setup to route the appropriate network packets.” Section 0034, lines 5-21 – State the following: “The reference data processing system and target*

data processing systems preferably include PXE supporting network cards. Usually the network interface cards (NICs) have PXE boot devices that are always available, but the default boot order may be selectively modified to specify the PXE enabled NIC at the top of the boot order. Preferably, the data processing systems are connected to the same network as the dedicated server. Preferably, the data processing systems support Wake on LAN (WOL), or another wake-up mechanism (listed in Table 3 below), and include network cards with WOL enabled. The dedicated server 114 preferably has a management console running on a workstation in a supported Web browser. The printer 112 is connected to the dedicated server or network for printing asset management reports. Components that may be required in addition to the dedicated server software include: SysPrep from Microsoft and/or an equivalent Linux utility, BIOS and firmware version readers, update utilities, ROM files, configuration binary/text files, configuration utilities from vendors (e.g., utilities for BIOS, SCSI, and RAID), and a supported database (e.g., an ORACLE database)”)

- *deploying RAID configuration information to the target information handling system; applying the RAID configuration information to the target information handling system; (Section 0035, lines 3-15 – State the following: “The computer network includes one or more data processing systems to be intelligently deployed; one or more reference data processing systems containing deployment information; a means for transmission capable of conveying the deployment information to the one or more data processing systems; and a dedicated data processing system containing deployment information copied from the one or more reference data processing systems, wherein the dedicated data processing system conveys to the one or more data processing systems over the means for transmission a package of deployment*

information selected from the deployment information, upon receiving a command from a user”)

- *identifying a primary boot file associated with the DHCP server; and performing a PXE boot with the primary boot file. (Section 0033, lines 15-33 – State the following: “The dedicated server 114 would typically include a PXE server, a database 120, and a file library 122. The file library 122 contains image and utility libraries normally installed as part of the software of the dedicated server 114. The database 120 and file library 122 may or may not be located on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114. In one embodiment, the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server 116 is on the same data processing system as the dedicated server 114, but in another embodiment the DHCP server 116 is on a different data processing system. When a server provides this data processing system network service on the network, it will dynamically configure a data processing system's network settings, including the IP address, subnet, DNS server, lease expiration date, and other settings. In preferred embodiments, a PXE Server is implemented as part of the dedicated server 114. If there is a router between the PXE Server and a Target system, the router must be setup to route the appropriate network packets.” Section 0034, lines 5-21 – State the following: “The reference data processing system and target data processing systems preferably include PXE supporting network cards. Usually the network interface cards (NICs) have PXE boot devices that are always available, but the default boot order may be selectively modified to specify the PXE enabled NIC at the top of the boot order. Preferably, the data processing systems are connected to the same network as the dedicated server. Preferably, the data processing systems support Wake on LAN (WOL), or another wake-up mechanism (listed in Table 3 below), and include network cards with WOL*

enabled. The dedicated server 114 preferably has a management console running on a workstation in a supported Web browser. The printer 112 is connected to the dedicated server or network for printing asset management reports. Components that may be required in addition to the dedicated server software include: SysPrep from Microsoft and/or an equivalent Linux utility, BIOS and firmware version readers, update utilities, ROM files, configuration binary/text files, configuration utilities from vendors (e.g., utilities for BIOS, SCSI, and RAID), and a supported database (e.g., an ORACLE database)''

- Claim 12. The method of claim 9 wherein deploying the RAID configuration information to the target information handling system further comprises: deploying a vendor-specific RAID configuration utility to the target information handling system; and executing the vendor-specific RAID configuration utility at the target information handling system. *(Section 0042, Table 4, lines 1-33 – State the following: “Preferred Deployment Options Feature Description Headless Preferably, the system supports headless operation. Even Deployment if the system does not support true headless deployment, preferably deployment can done remotely and unattended. Remote A preferred embodiment supports remote deployment Deployment from a centralized user interface. More specifically, the user will not need to be physically located at the target system. In this case, deployment may or may not require user interaction with the target's console. Local Local Deployment involves a data processing system Deployment connected directly to a monitor, an optional keyboard, and an optional mouse. Deployment may be controlled from the target data processing system's console, controlled from a dedicated server, or from a centralized user interface. Unattended Preferably, deployment does not need user interaction. Deployment Unattended deployment may or may not be done remotely. Group Deployment preferably supports multicast*

technologies Deployment and handles multiple system and images with one deployment action. Deploy Preferably, deployment of a hardware Hardware configuration is done alone, or as part of deploying a Configuration complete system. If deployed alone, the hardware configuration should not be destructive to the target's existing software configuration. Preferably, hardware configuration utilities are deployed with a bootable DOS image, along with the necessary configuration data files created during hardware configuration image capture")

Claim 14. The method of claim 9 further comprising deploying software applications to the target information handling system with a primary operating system provided by the primary boot file. *(Section 0033, lines 7-13 – State the following: “The dedicated server 114 would typically be running one of the more recent versions of Windows or Linux (e.g., RedHat Linux) on a Netserver/HP Unix server system (or this could be any system capable of running the deployment software of the present invention and the deployment software plug-in components of a vendor), and be connected to a network”)*

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of King et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0087868 A1).

Fong teaches the limitations of claim 1 for the reasons above.

Fong's invention differs from the claimed invention in that there is no specific

reference to an initial state.

Fong fails to teach claim 3, which states “The system of claim 1 wherein the deployment engine is further operable to determine an initial state of the target information handling system and to adjust the RAID configuration information according to the initial state.” However, King’s invention discloses a “In order to communicate via the network, the processing unit 22 needs to have a network identity that can be recognized by other devices on the network. Also, the processing unit 22 will have associated with it certain parameters that define aspects of the system configuration including system configuration information, or configuration data, describing the state of the software installed on the hard disk relative to the initial state of that software” (Section 0046, lines 1-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the “One-Click Deployment of Data Processing Systems” of Fong and King’s “Configuring Processing Units” before him at the time the invention was made, to combine the inventions so that the configuration information would be adjusted accordingly with an initial state to maintain uniformity throughout the system, thereby maximizing system efficiency.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong and King as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, further in view of Kunisaki et al. (US Patent 5,155,857 A) and .

Fong and King teach the limitations of claims 1 and 3 for the reasons above.

Fong and King’s inventions differ from the claimed invention in that there is no specific reference to a state label.

Fong fails to teach claim 4, which states “The system of claim 3 wherein the deployment engine determines the initial state from a state label of the target information handling system.”

According to the specification, a state label 28 provides status information to management system 10. Therefore, it is applicable that Funisaki's invention should state "FIG. 5B shows an example where data representing the terminal status management information is sent in the case that the WS-A 502 is in the power source ON-state and becomes the initial state and in the case that the WS-B 500 is in the power source OFF-state. The NC 501 during the polling sequence transmits a POL frame 510 to the WS-A 502. That the WS-A 502 is in the initial state is indicated by a RSP frame 511 sent to the NC 501. The NC 501 updates the information regarding the WS-A 502 among the content of the terminal management table provided therein, and also transmits a SND (SNT) frame 512 simultaneously in order to transmit the update information as data to all terminal devices. This frame 512 is received simultaneously by the WS-A 502 and the WS-B 500, and the terminal management table within each terminal device is updated" (Column 6, lines 53-68). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the "One-Click Deployment of Data Processing Systems" of Fong, King's "Configuring Processing Units", and Funisaki's "Communication Processing System in Which Communication by Terminals is Controlled According to a Terminal Management Table" before him at the time the invention was made, to combine the inventions so that the deployment engine would determine the initial state from a state label so that the system would maintain consistency.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong as applied to claim 9 above, further in view of Wolf et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0178380 A1).

Fong teaches the limitations of claim 9 (as well as some of Claim 10) for the reasons above.

Fong's invention differs from the claimed invention in that there is no specific reference to translation from vendor-specific to vendor-independent format.

Fong fails to teach the entirety of claim 10, which states "The system of claim 9 deploying RAID configuration information to the target information handling system further comprises: translating raid configuration information from a vendor-specific format to a vendor-independent format; displaying the translated RAID configuration information at a user interface; and deploying the RAID configuration information to the target information handling system with a command from the user interface." However, Wolf's invention discloses a "In one embodiment, a reverse-translator produces configlets from a vendor-specific configuration file, which may have been loaded from a running network device" (Section 0018, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the "One-Click Deployment of Data Processing Systems" of Fong and Wolf's "Network Configuration Device" before him at the time the invention was made, to combine the inventions so that there would be translation from vendor-specific to vendor-independent format so that the system could be applicable universally instead of just to a particular platform, which would increase the system's utility.

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong as applied to claims 9 and 10 above, further in view of Wolf et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0178380 A1).

Fong and Wolf teach the limitations of claims 9 and 10 (and portions of Claim 11) for the reasons above.

Fong and Wolf's inventions differ from the claimed invention in that there is no specific reference to displaying the status information at the user interface.

Fong fails to teach the entirety of claim 11, which states “The method of claim 10 further comprising: receiving RAID configuration status information from the target information handling system in a vendor specific format; translating the status information to a vendor-independent format; and displaying the status information at the user interface.” However, Fong’s invention discloses a “Preferred Graphical User Interface Features Feature Description Database Preferably, the database is abstracted from the user. Abstraction Web Preferably, the GUI runs on a Web server, which allows Application the user interface to be accessed remotely, and supports Web browsers. Localization Preferably, all text is placed in a centralized set of files to support localization in several languages. Command In one preferred embodiment, GUI controls are provided Controls to initiate actions, get user input, and create a natural workflow. Display In one preferred embodiment, the GUI displays action Status status and shows real-time progress whenever possible. Cancel Preferably, the user can initiate the cancellation of long Operations operations from the GUI. Asset Preferably, the GUI supports asset management grouping Management and imaging features. Preferably, the details of individual Support systems and images can be displayed, even when they are part of a group. Save and Load Preferably, the GUI saves and loads files and user Files and preferences. For example, the user can save user-defined Configurations reports for future use and the user can add new files to the utility library. Preferably, the saved data may be on the local system or the dedicated deployment server. Print Reports Preferably, reports can be printed to hardcopy or to a file. Possible file formats include CSV, tab-delimited, Excel Spreadsheet, HTML, and XML” (Section 0047, Table 7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the “One-Click Deployment of Data Processing Systems” of Fong and Wolf’s

“Network Configuration Device” before him at the time the invention was made, to combine the inventions so that there would be a displaying of the status information at the user interface so that the system would be more user-friendly.

7. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Fong as applied to claims 9 above, further in view of King et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0087868 A1) and Kunisaki et al. (US Patent 5,155,857 A) and .

Fong teach the limitations of claim 9 for the reasons above.

Fong’s invention differs from the claimed invention in that there is no specific reference to either a state label or an initial state.

Fong fails to teach claim 13, which states “The method of claim 9 further comprising: determining an initial state of the target information handling system by reading a state label from the target information handling system; and determining RAID settings for the target information handling system from the initial state.” According to the specification, a state label 28 provides status information to management system 10. Therefore, it is applicable that Funisaki’s invention should state “FIG. 5B shows an example where data representing the terminal status management information is sent in the case that the WS-A 502 is in the power source ON-state and becomes the initial state and in the case that the WS-B 500 is in the power source OFF-state. The NC 501 during the polling sequence transmits a POL frame 510 to the WS-A 502. That the WS-A 502 is in the initial state is indicated by a RSP frame 511 sent to the NC 501. The NC 501 updates the information regarding the WS-A 502 among the content of the terminal management table provided therein, and also transmits a SND (SNT) frame 512 simultaneously in order to transmit the update information as data to all terminal devices. This

Art Unit: 2186

frame 512 is received simultaneously by the WS-A 502 and the WS-B 500, and the terminal management table within each terminal device is updated” (Column 6, lines 53-68).

Furthermore, King’s invention discloses a “In order to communicate via the network, the processing unit 22 needs to have a network identity that can be recognized by other devices on the network. Also, the processing unit 22 will have associated with it certain parameters that define aspects of the system configuration including system configuration information, or configuration data, describing the state of the software installed on the hard disk relative to the initial state of that software” (Section 0046, lines 1-9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the “One-Click Deployment of Data Processing Systems” of Fong, King’s “Configuring Processing Units”, and Funisaki’s “Communication Processing System in Which Communication by Terminals is Controlled According to a Terminal Management Table” before him at the time the invention was made, to combine the inventions so that the deployment engine would determine the initial state from a state label so that the system would maintain consistency. It would further have been obvious to combine the inventions so that the configuration information would be adjusted accordingly with an initial state to maintain uniformity throughout the system, thereby maximizing system efficiency.

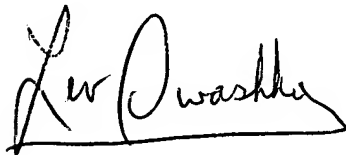
Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lev I. Iwashko whose telephone number is (571)272-1658. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (alternating Fridays), from 8-4PM.

Art Unit: 2186

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matt Kim can be reached on (571)272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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